

fair condition and will recover, except perhaps E. A. Corbett, of 587 Herkimer street, Brooklyn, who has a terribly shattered right arm and thigh; Pat McGoff, of 107 Ontario street, Chicago, who has a bad wound on the abdomen; and C. Fred Pruner, of 1315 White street, Philadelphia, whose skull is terribly injured.

HE WOULD NOT SURRENDER.

One of the Pinkertons' Said to Have Blown Out His Own Brains.

PHILADELPHIA, July 8.—The special train having aboard the remnant of the Pinkerton detective force that was overcome by the Homestead strikers reached Germantown Junction about 11.30 last night. About forty of the men who live in this city left the train, which then proceeded on its way to New York.

The Philadelphians took a way train to Broad street station, where they arrived about 12.15. They were all unshaven, grimy, bedraggled, weary, bruised and bloodstained lot of men.

Many newspaper reporters were waiting for the Pinkerton men, but one fellow, who seemingly had them in charge, ordered them not to say anything or even to acknowledge that they were Pinkerton detectives. Three of the men who were caught beyond the entrance of this watchful person talked freely enough.

THEIR AMMUNITION WAS GIVING OUT.

According to the story told by the three Pinkerton men, during that long day on board the barge they spent their time in seeking for crevices in the side of the boat to use the mill hands. They fought at a disadvantage, for the men on shore could see into the open ends of the barge and so pick off any man who approached too closely towards the opening, and in addition the bullets from the rifles of the Homestead strikers were continually piercing the boiler-plate sides of the barge.

On towards 5 o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday their ammunition began to grow low, and the question of an unconditional surrender was broached.

One man opposed the idea strenuously, but finally the rest of the men decided to run up a white flag. Finding the sentiment was going against him the man who opposed surrendering became more vehement than ever in his opposition. He said that he would not surrender; that death was preferable to crawling ashore like whipped dogs, and that he for one would fight it out to the end.

According to the men telling the story, there were sharpshooters aboard the barge, and one of these said to the man who preferred death to surrender:

"You —, if you do not agree to come in, I will blow you — brains out."

The reply was: "I will not come in and I am going out to the end to defy them."

TURNED HIS PISTOL AGAINST HIMSELF AND DIED.

Turning towards the open end of the boat the man walked that way. In his hand was a Colt's revolver, and while the rest of his companions were breathlessly watching him walk towards the end of the boat he suddenly raised the pistol to his head, pulled the trigger and fell back on the deck dead, with his brains oozing out on the already blood-soaked boards.

This tragedy, coming so fast upon so many others, took the last particle of courage out of the detectives, and they at once surrendered.

The story of the terrible gambles run between the times of infuriated workmen has already been told. The three survivors shud-

dered when they spoke of it and tenderly rubbed their bruised bodies.

Sympathy from Chicago Workmen.

CHICAGO, July 8.—The Carpenters' Council and the Painters' Council have passed resolutions extending sympathy to the strikers at Homestead, Pa., and denouncing Mr. Carnegie for employing Pinkerton men against the interests of his employees. It is proved necessary the carpenters' council will assist its 7,000 members \$5 each to help the men who are out in their fight.

No More Pinkertons in Colorado.

DENVER, Col., July 8.—Gov. Hunt yesterday refused to renew the license of the Pinkertons. The use of the Pinkertons at the Crested Butte strike and the Burlington strike aroused the feeling of the Colorado workmen against their employment in this State.

Anti-Pinkerton Bill in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 8.—A bill will be introduced into the General Assembly at Frankfort, prohibiting the employment of Pinkerton men in Kentucky.

IS THIS A CRAZY MILL HAND?

A Wild-Eyed Visitor at Police Headquarters from Homestead.

A man, thought to be crazy, caused considerable excitement at Police Headquarters this forenoon. He inquired for the Chief of Police and was first shown into Supt. Byrne's office, where Sergt. Frank Maughlin was in charge.

Afterwards he was taken to Inspector Steyer's office, where Sergt. Bird was in charge. He looked desperate, and said to Sergt. Bird:

"I'm in desperate circumstances. I want the Chief of Police to take care of me."

Sergt. Bird tried to find out who he was and where he came from, but it was impossible to make him talk in a rational manner.

He finally became boisterous, and Sergt. Bird told him to put him out.

He fought hard, but was finally ejected and walking down the street disappeared in the crowd.

The stranger told a young man who showed him where Police Headquarters were that he had come from Homestead. It is thought he may be one of the locked-out workmen of the Carnegie Steel Mills who had become insane over the riot and bloodshed at Homestead.

TO DENOUNCE PINKERTONS.

A Mass-Meeting Called by the Socialists for Monday Night.

The Social Section of this city has called a mass-meeting for next Monday evening in Union Square, to denounce the Pinkertons for their bloody work at Homestead. Charles Sothman, August Wadlinger and Adolph Jaskinowsky have charge of the arrangements.

Resolutions were adopted at the meeting of the section last night declaring that the events at Homestead are typical of capitalist, a blot upon civilization and a crime against humanity. To the fighting front-workers at Homestead the section sent their sympathies.

Twelve in a Cellar.

Neil Nelson, in next Sunday's World, writing of the children of Hamburg, will detail the circumstances of a family of twelve living in a cellar. They cannot afford 25 cents a term for the instruction of a daughter with a vote. Tell your readers to save you a copy of the Sunday World or you will miss something good.

PINKERTONS RETURN.

Wounded, Sore and Hungry They Come Back from Homestead.

Carnegie's Local Manager Says There is Nothing to Arbitrate.

No More Pinkertons Will Be Sent to Garrison's Mills.

A special train from Pittsburgh, having on board 77 of the bruised and battered Pinkerton detectives, who were driven out of Homestead, Pa., rolled into the Pennsylvania depot at Jersey City at 2.30 this morning.

The train had left Pittsburgh at 10 o'clock yesterday morning and its slow progress was due to the fact that it had been side-tracked for every passing freight train along the route, and the railroad employees and dispatchers had treated it with less respect than an ordinary cattle train.

The remnant of the Pinkerton army was too glad to escape alive from the hands of the desperate mob at Carnegie's Iron works to be over particular about the railroad accommodations, and they spent the time on the way nursing their sores and bruises and congratulating themselves that they had come out of the fray with a whole bone in their bodies.

The Pinkerton authorities also were not anxious to have their hired soldiers paraded conspicuously before the public, and in this reason they thought it best to bring them in at night and let them disperse quietly to their homes, if they had any, or at any rate to get out of sight as quickly as possible.

It was a rough-looking crowd that swarmed out upon the platforms when the train came to a standstill. At their best the majority of the "detectives" would have been regarded with suspicion on their general appearance alone.

But, with begrimed and powder-stained faces, torn and dirty clothing and generally disordered appearance, they might easily have been taken for an army of tramps picked up at random from the byways and hedges and huddled along the route.

In fact, this sorry company of "specials" was thoroughly rattled and broken up, and even when they were turned out of the cars they did not seem to know which way to turn, but huddled together in groups and peered about in a frightened way, as if they expected an attack at any moment.

PINKERTON MEN RECEIVED THEM.

A number of officers of the Pinkerton organization in this city were on hand to receive them, and they circulated around among the crowd in a bustling way, whipping the guards into line, and starting the procession on as fast a move as possible for the ferry.

Several suspicious looking strangers were on hand, who were said to be newspaper reporters, and they began cautiously taking stray members of the company at the first opportunity. This sort of thing was quickly interrupted by the men in charge of the gang.

"Here, you fellows; get a move on you," said one officious individual, "no talking to reporters. Keep your mouths shut and go on."

This proved effective in most cases, and the men were safely piloted aboard the Cortlandt and DeBorres street ferry-boats, while

a portion of the contingent was held for the annex boat which took them around the battery to Brooklyn.

Most of the members of this regiment of invaders were enlisted in New York, but there were a good many from Brooklyn and Jersey City and neighboring villages.

One of the Brooklyn men named Kennedy, when questioned by a reporter, said:

"It was a terrible fight. They had the advantage over us because they concealed themselves behind steel barricades."

"In order to get a shot at them we had to leave our cover, and this meant certain death. Three of our men who first tried it were riddled with bullets and fell overboard."

"Thirteen of our men were killed and their bodies were thrown into the river by the mob, when they got aboard. They killed three men after they came on the barge, one because he wanted to get his clothes and two others because they didn't move fast enough."

"We all expected to be killed when we got on shore."

"The men on the shore began the firing. Capt. Hein was the first to stop on the gang-plank, and he was shot down. Then Capt. Cooper took charge and ordered us back. We were almost crazy with thirst, but were afraid to go out and get water. One man named Hughes tried it and received a volley which broke his arms and legs. He managed to crawl back under cover, but died after six hours of terrible agony."

LIEKERS IN A TRAP.

"We were like rats in a trap, and when the mob began bombarding us with dynamite and burning oil we expected either to be blown to pieces or roasted alive."

"Capt. Cooper offered a passing steamboat man \$2,000 and then \$5,000 to tow us away but he was afraid to come near us. When we got ashore the men and women seemed to have turned into devils. I never want to have anything to do with Pinkerton again."

N. K. Francis, who said he lived at 412 sixth avenue, New York, and was a salesman, stated that he had joined the Pinkerton party to go to Ohio, where he expected to do duty as a watchman.

"Most of the men in the party had been out of work and were glad of the opportunity to make \$25 a day. When we got to Pittsburgh and found that we were to carry William McKimley, the son of the Carnegie family, and his wife, I was disappointed."

"The Chicago men numbered 125, and seemed to be trained riflemen. They began the fighting when the barge came to the works. Many of my New York and Philadelphia men refused to go on deck when they heard the shooting and hid under their bunks."

Four of the "specials" were ex-policemen from the Guttenberg race track. One of them said: "We went out with the Pinkerton party to accept places as watchmen. When we reached Pittsburgh we found out what sort of a box we were in. Fully 75 per cent. of the men were deceived."

"When the firing began I went to the Captain as spokesman, and asked that the firing from the boat be stopped and a flag of truce be run up. The Captain cursed me and said: 'You will fight or die. You can't get out of here unless you fight your way out.'"

"Finally, when we saw that the mob were making preparations to burn the barge we became desperate, and fifty of us got together and told the leaders that if they would not do something we would throw them overboard and take things into our own hands."

"This brought them to their senses, and they agreed to surrender. Many of the men had valises and trunks filled with clothes. These were all destroyed. This bring-

ing us out there under false representations and then deserting us is the most barbarous piece of business I ever heard of."

HORRIBLE ARREST.

Another man said: "We were subjected to the most horrible abuse after we surrendered. We were knocked down and beaten with the butts of rifles and shotguns, and most of us were robbed of our money, watches and other valuables while we were being driven like a lot of sheep to slaughter through the streets from the boat to the rink and opera house."

"With the exception of crusts of bread given us last night, not one of us had tasted food since Tuesday evening. We had not a glass of a show in that boat, and it was simply a choice between surrendering or being killed like rats in a trap."

Thomas Clifford, who is a white-bearded man of sixty years, and who lives in Hoboken, said he never expected to get out of Homestead alive. "I was personally acquainted with Capt. Hein in New York," he said, "but did not know he was a Pinkerton agent. One day last week he sent me a letter asking me to go to Ohio as a watchman. I was ignorant of the fact that he was a Pinkerton agent. I would not go through the experience again for a corner lot on Broadway."

Thomas Conners, one of the Pinkerton men killed at Homestead, lived at the Montgomery Hotel, in Montgomery street, in this city. He was unmarried, and lived with his mother, Miss Conners, who lives at 100 West 14th street. Half an hour after the arrival of the special at Jersey City this morning the Pinkerton men had dispersed and not a trace of them was seen. They scattered in all directions as soon as the ferry-boats landed them on this side of the river and in Brooklyn.

LABOR MEN LIKE THE PLAN.

Arbitration Is the Only Proper Way to Settle Such Disputes.

The suggestion of *The World* that a commission composed of Gov. McKimley, of Ohio, Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Terrence J. Powderly, chief executive officer of the Knights of Labor, be appointed to arbitrate the differences between the Carnegies and their employees at Homestead, meets with the universal approval of representative labor men in this city.

The general opinion is that the three men suggested represent the three sides more directly interested in the Homestead trouble—McKimley, the sponsor of the law which was enacted, as he declares, to maintain and enhance the standard of wages of American labor; Pattison, the people of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, and Powderly, the army of wage-earners.

Samuel Dickson, President of the American Federation of Labor, declined to pass an opinion on the personnel of the Commission to an *Evening World* reporter this morning, but said he heartily endorsed the idea of arbitration. "The men," he said, "had sought in vain for a conference with the Carnegies, but had been snubbed at every turn. Arbitration is the method employed by organized labor to settle differences arising between capital and labor, and therefore I could not do otherwise than approve of *The World's* suggestion."

Delegate William Ivory, of the Electric Workers, said:

"As a laboring man I sympathize most cordially with *The World's* suggestion for immediate arbitration of the sad state of affairs at Homestead. I also like the names proposed. Pattison and Powderly are two skillful men to watch the rat McKimley, the exponent of the principle, connected in his law to enable and make happier and more prosperous the American wage-earner and at the same time protect such men as Carnegie

and other multi-millionaires. It would put McKimley in a place where he would have to explain to the American workman why the chief benefactor of his law should find it necessary to employ Pinkerton assassins to shoot down the American laborer who asked only for fair treatment and fair wages, while that benefactor was away in Scotland enjoying the real fruits of that law and his employees were resisting with their lives attempts to perpetrate them. By all means let us have the Commission appointed. Let's hear McKimley's explanation. All the nation is waiting for it. But I would suggest that Gompers be substituted for Powderly, inasmuch as the Amalgamated Association is affiliated with the organization of which he is the head."

Edward McLaughlin, delegate of Progressive Painters' Union No. 6—The time is opportune, and the suggestion should be acted upon without delay. It would give an opportunity to the three experts of the parties most interested. Everybody, especially the laboring man, wants to know what explanation McKimley can make of this state of affairs. McKimley, the greatest benefactor of McKimley's law, is shooting down his employees for opposing the substitution of European pauper labor for intelligent Americans. I hope *The World's* idea will be carried out.

A. J. Heinrich, delegate of Marble-Cutters' Helpers' Union, approved of the suggestion, but would prefer Mills to Pattison. McKimley and Mills represent the two extremes of the tariff question, which is one of the issues the laboring man recognizes in this night. Either Powderly or Gompers would do for the third party.

NOTHING TO ARBITRATE.

Carnegie's Local Manager Says the Matter Can't Be Settled That Way.

The proposition of arbitration contained in the *World* editorial as a means of bringing about a speedy adjustment of the trouble at Homestead and suggesting as arbitrators Gov. McKimley, of Ohio; Gov. Pattison, of Pennsylvania, and Terrence J. Powderly, Master Workman of the Knights of Labor, was the general theme of conversation in downtown business circles this morning.

The suggestion was generally well received, and the verdict was that the Carnegie people ought to avail themselves of the opportunity and avoid the further shedding of blood.

The suggestion of the names of the three prominent individuals to constitute the Board of Arbitration was declared to be very wise, because each represented a distinct and radical principle.

It was said on all sides that the trouble had reached such a crisis that anything and everything should be done that would tend towards preventing the sacrificing of more lives.

The selection of Gov. McKimley, the father of the law purporting to maintain and increase American workingmen's wages, was regarded as wise and proper, while Gov. Pattison as the chief executive of Pennsylvania, it was believed, would in his official and judicial capacity shy look after the interests of the State. Mr. Powderly as a representative of organized labor, it was said, would protect the interests of the workmen in the arbitration.

MANAGER SCHOONMAKER'S VIEW.

S. L. Schoonmaker, agent for the Carnegie Association in this city, when seen at his office in the Bank of America building, at 44 Wall street, this morning, was one of the first to declare that the idea of arbitration was a good one. "The combination of Gov. McKimley, Gov. Pattison and Mr. Powderly," he said, "is very strong, but the

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question would naturally arise, would these gentlemen be willing to act in the suggested capacity?

"After all, arbitration does not enter into the consideration of the question at this time. I cannot see that there is anything to arbitrate. Mr. Fisk, in his statement to the press yesterday, defined the situation when he declared that the matter now resolved itself into a question whether or not the proprietors or the workmen are to manage the works."

"The statement has been so repeatedly made during the last few days by us that we did not propose to reduce the earnings of our employees below those of other Amalgamated men in other mills that it must strike the ordinarily intelligent man that a question of ownership under existing circumstances is not a matter for arbitration."

"However, one in no position to state what course our people will pursue to meet arising emergencies."

"According to advices from Pittsburgh this morning everything is quiet at the mills, which are at the mercy of the men."

Mr. Schoonmaker further said that he did not see any cause for the alarm at Homestead early this morning over the reported arrival of a fresh batch of Pinkerton men.

"No more Pinkerton men will be sent to the mills by us," he said. "We will rely on the authorities to protect our works."

Robert Pinkerton was seen by an *Evening World* reporter, but that gentleman was so incensed at alleged untruthful stories published in the newspapers about himself that he lost all patience in declaring that he had no opinion to express on the subject of arbitration or any other subject.

Open-Air Celebration at White Plains, ILLINOIS, N. Y., July 8.—There will be a big open-air celebration in this town tomorrow, under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution of Westchester County. There will be appropriate exercises in a large tent, and Frederick S. Talman, President of the society of the Sons of the Revolution of New York, will make an address.

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